

# THE BOSTON MORNING POST.

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## ROGER WILLIAMS.

The North American Review, in paying a just tribute to the rare talents, and expanded and liberal views of Mr Bancroft, who is now engaged in writing a history of the United States, thus alludes to his account of that Apostle of Religious Liberty, ROGER WILLIAMS:—

He (Mr Bancroft) perceives in the toleration principle of Williams a jewel, like the great Portuguese diamond, of inestimable value, which had till lately been sadly obscured, under the unsightly exterior and sordid crust of party prejudice and sectarian controversy. Carefully drawing to his aid, the numerous and respectable commentators of the present and the former days, he nevertheless goes to the fountain-heads of authority, and derives his account of Roger Williams from the colony records, from the journal of Governor Winthrop, from the work of John Cotton, and the letters and other writings of Williams himself.—From these materials, he has deduced the following noble and delightful sketch:—

"While the state was thus connecting, by the closest bonds, the energy of its faith with its form of government, there appeared in its midst, one of those clear minds, which sometimes bless the world, by their power of receiving moral truth in its clearest light, and of reducing the just conclusions of their principles to a happy and consistent practice. In February of the first year of the Colony, but a few months after the arrival of Winthrop, and before either Cotton or Hooker had embarked for New England, there arrived at Nantasket, after a stormy passage of sixty-six days, a young minister, godly and zealous, having precious gifts. It was Roger Williams. He was then but a little more than thirty years of age; but his mind had already matured a doctrine, which secures him an immortality of fame, as its application has given religious peace to the American world. He was a puritan, and a fugitive from English persecution—but his wrongs had not clouded his accurate understanding. In the capacious recesses of his mind, he had revolved the nature of intolerance, and he, and he alone had arrived at the great principle, which is its sole effectual remedy. He announced his discovery, under the simple proposition of the sanctity of conscience. The civil magistrate should restrain crime, but never control opinion; should punish guilt, but never violate the freedom of the soul.—The doctrine contained within itself an entire reformation of theological jurisprudence. It would blot from the statute book the crime of non-conformity—would quench the fires which persecution had so long kept burning—would repeal every law compelling attendance on public worship—would abolish tithes and all forced contributions to the maintenance of religion—would give an equal protection to every form of religious faith, and never suffer the authority of the civil government to be enlisted against the mosque of the musulman, or the altar of the fire-worshipper; against the Jewish synagogue or the Roman cathedral. It is wonderful, with what distinctness Roger Williams deduced these inferences from his great principle, the consistency with which, like Pascal and Edwards, those bold and profound reasoners on other subjects, he accepted every fair inference from his doctrines, and the circumspection with which he repelled every unjust imputation. In the unwavering assertion of his views, he never changed his position. The sanctity of conscience was the great tenet, which, with all its consequences, he defended, as he first trod the shores of New England; and in his extreme old age, it was the last pulsation of his heart.—But it placed the young emigrant in direct opposition to the whole system on which Massachusetts was founded; and gentle and forgiving as was his temper, prompt as he was to concede every thing which honesty permitted, he always asserted his belief, with temperate firmness and unyielding benevolence.

"So soon therefore as Williams arrived in Boston, he found himself among the New England churches, but not of them. They had not yet renounced the use of force in religion; and he could not, with his entire mind, adhere to churches, which retained the offensive features of English legislation. What then was the communion in the colony, when it was found that the people of Salem desired to receive him as their teacher? The court of Boston, 'marvelled' at the precipitate decision, and the people of Salem were required to forbear. Williams withdrew to the settlement at Plymouth, and remained there about two years. But his virtues had won the affections of the church at Salem; and the apostle of intellectual liberty was once more welcomed to their confidence. He remained the object of public jealousy. How mild was his conduct was evident from an example. He had written an essay on the nature of the tenure by which the colonists held their lands in America; and he had argued, that an English patent could not invalidate the rights of the native inhabitants. The opinion sounded, at first, like treason against the cherished charter of the colony; Williams desired only that the offensive manuscript might be burned; and so effectually explained its purport, that the court applauded his temper, and declared that 'the matters were not so evil, as at first they seemed.'"

After stating, with candor and impartiality, the controversy between Williams and the magistrates, on the subjects of communion with the Church of England, the laws compelling the attendance of every man at public worship, the right of the government to enact laws to prevent the spread of religious error, and the right and policy of enjoining the Freeman's oath, Mr Bancroft alludes to the insinuations thrown out against the soundness of Williams's intellect, in the following fine strain of remark:—

"The scholar, who is accustomed to the pursuits of abstract philosophy, lives in a world of thought far different from that by which he is surrounded. The range of his understanding is remote from the paths of common minds, and he is often the victim of the contrast. It is not unusual for the world to reject the voice of truth, because its tones are strange; to declare doctrines unsound, only because they are new; and even to charge obliquity or derangement on the man, who brings forward principles which the many repudiate.—Such has ever been the way of the world; and Sozocrates, and St Paul, and Luther, and others of the most acute dialecticians, have been ridiculed as drivellers and madmen. The extraordinary development of one faculty may sometimes injure the balance of the mind, just as the constant exercise of one member of the body injures the beauty of its proportions; or as the exclusive devotedness to one pursuit, politics for instance, or money, brushes away from conduct and character, the agreeable varieties of light and shade. It is a very ancient remark, that folly has its corner in the brain of every wise man; and certain it is, that not the poets only, like Tasso, but the clearest minds, like Sir Isaac Newton and Pascal, have been deeply tinged with insanity. Perhaps Williams pursued his sublime principles with too scrupulous minuteness. It was at least natural for Bradford and his contemporaries, while they acknowledged his power as a preacher, to esteem him 'unsettled in judgment.'"

Notwithstanding the unpopularity of Williams's views, the church of Salem elected him their teacher. This brought on the crisis. The ministers assembled, and declared any one worthy of banishment, who should obstinately assert, that 'the civil magistrates might not intermeddle even to stop a church from apostasy and heresy.' To punish the people of Salem, while a course of ecclesiastical discipline was pursued toward Williams and his church, a grant of public land was withheld from the inhabitants of the town. Roused by this act of practical injustice, Williams and his church addressed letters of admonition unto all the churches, whereof any of the magistrates were members, that they might admonish the magistrates of their injustice.

"This last act," says Mr Bancroft, 'seemed flagrant treason; and at the next General Court, Salem was disfranchised, till an ample apology for the letter should be made. The town acquiesced in its wrongs and submitted; not an individual remained willing to justify the letter of remonstrance. The church of Williams would not avow his great principle of the sanctity of conscience; even his wife, under a delusive idea of duty, was for a season influenced to disturb the tranquility of his home, by her reproaches. Williams was left alone, absolutely alone. Anticipating the censures of the colonial churches, he declared himself no longer subjected to their spiritual jurisdiction. 'My own voluntary withdrawing from all these churches, resolved to continue in persecuting the witnesses of the Lord, presenting light unto them, I confess it was mine own voluntary act, yea, I hope the act of the Lord Jesus, proclaiming truth, as with the voice of a trumpet.'—When summoned to appear before the General Court, he avowed his convictions in the presence of the representatives of the State, 'maintained the rocky strength of his grounds,' and declared himself 'ready to be bound and banished, even to die in New England.'—rather than renounce the opinions, which had dawned upon his mind, in the clearness of light. At a time, when Germany was the battle-field for all Europe, in the implacable wars of religion, when even Holland was bleeding with the anger of her vengeful factions, when France was still to go through the fearful struggle with bigotry, when England was gasping under the despotism of intolerance, more than forty years before William Penn became an American proprietor, Roger Williams asserted the great doctrine of intellectual liberty. It became his glory to found a state upon that principle, and to stamp himself upon its rising institutions, in characters so deep, that the impress has remained to the present day, and like the image of Phidias on the shield of Minerva, can never be erased without the total destruction of the work. The principles, which he first sustained amidst the bickerings of a colonial parish, next asserted in the General Court of Massachusetts, and then introduced into the wilds of Narragansett Bay, he soon found occasion to publish to the world, and to defend as the basis of the religious freedom of mankind; as the ark, that pleasant bird of the peaceful summer, 'affecting to soar aloft, springs upward from the ground, takes his rise from pale to tree,' and at last surmounting the highest hills, utters his clear carols through the skies of morning. He was the first person in modern christendom, to assert, in its plenitude, the doctrine of the liberty of conscience, the equality of opinions before the law; and in its defence he was the harbinger of Milton, the precursor and the superior of Jeremy Taylor. For Taylor limited his toleration to a few christian sects; the philanthropy of Williams compassed the earth. Taylor favored partial reform, commended lenity, argued for forbearance, and entered a special plea in behalf of each tolerable sect; Williams would permit persecution of no opinion, of no religion; leaving heresy unharmed by law, and orthodoxy unprotected by the terrors of penal statutes.—Taylor still clung to the necessity of positive regulations, enforcing religion and eradicating error. He resembled the poets, who in their folly first declare their hero invulnerable, and then clothe him with earthly armor.—Williams was willing to leave truth alone in her own panoply of light, believing that if in the ancient feud of truth and error, the employment of force could be entirely abrogated, truth would have much the best of the bargain. It is the custom of mankind to award high honors to the successful inquirer into the laws of nature, to those who advance the bounds of human knowledge. We praise the man who first analyzed the air, or resolved water into its elements, or drew the lightning from the clouds; though the condition of physical investigations may have ripened the public mind, at the time, for the advancement in science. A moral principle has a much wider and nearer influence on human happiness; nor can any discovery of truth be of more direct benefit to society, than that which establishes a perpetual religious peace, and spreads tranquillity through every community, and every bosom. If Copernicus is held in perpetual reverence, because, on his death-bed, he published to the world, that the sun is the centre of our system; if the name of Kepler is preserved in the annals of human excellence, for his sagacity in detecting the laws of the planetary motion; if the genius of Newton has been almost adored for dissecting a ray of light and weighing heavenly bodies as in a balance, let there be for the name of Roger Williams, at least, some humble place, among those, who have advanced moral science and made themselves the benefactors of mankind."

Roger Williams was banished, but not by a large majority of votes, in the General Court.—'The gravamen of his crime, was, that his doctrine, touching the illegality of the Freeman's oath, threatened to subvert the fundamental state and government of the country.' The punishment thus decreed was attended with sufferings, which cannot be supposed to have entered into the contemplation of those, who pronounced the sentence.

"Winter was at hand. Williams succeeded in obtaining permission to remain till spring, intending then to begin a plantation in Narragansett Bay. But the affections of the people of Salem revived and could not be restrained. They thronged to his house to hear him, whom they were so soon to lose forever. It began to be rumored, that he could not safely be allowed to found a new state in the vicinity. The people were 'many of them much taken, with the apprehension of his godliness;' there was evident danger that his opinions would prove contagious; that the infection would spread widely. It was therefore resolved to remove him to England, in a ship that was just ready to sail.—A warrant was accordingly sent to him to come to Boston and embark. For the first time, he declined the summons of the court. A pinnace was sent for him; the officers repaired to his house; he was no longer there. Three days before he had left Salem, in winter snow, and inclement weather, of which he remembered the severity, even in his late old age. 'For fourteen weeks he was sorely tost in a winter season, not know-

ing what bread or bed did mean.' Often in the stormy night, he had neither fire, nor food, nor company; often he wandered without a guide and had no house, but a hollow tree. But he was not without friends. The same scrupulous respect for the rights of others, which led him to defend the freedom of conscience, had made him also the champion of the Indians. He had already been zealous to acquire their language; and knew it so well, that he could debate with them in their own dialect. During his residence at Plymouth, he had often been the guest of the neighboring sachems; and now when he came in winter to the cabinet of the chief of Pokanoket, he was welcomed by Massasoit, and the barbarous heart of Canonius, the chief of the Narragansetts, loved him as his son to the last gasp. 'The ravens,' he relates with gratitude, 'fed me in the wilderness.' And in requital for their hospitality, he was ever, through his long life, their friend and benefactor; the apostle of christianity to them without hire, without weariness, and without impatience at their idleness; the guardian of their rights; the pacifier when their rude passions were inflamed; and their unflinching advocate and protector, whenever Europeans attempted an invasion of their rights.

"He first pitched and began to build and plant at Seekonk. But Seekonk was found to be within the patent of Plymouth. On the other side of the water, the country opened in its unappropriated beauty; and there he might hope to establish a community, as free as the other colonies.

"It was in June, that the lawgiver of Rhode Island, with five companions, embarked on the stream. A frail Indian canoe contained the founder of an independent state and its earliest citizens. Tradition has marked the spring near which they landed; it is the parent spot, the first inhabited nook of Rhode Island: To express his unbroken confidence in the mercies of God, Williams called the place PROVIDENCE. 'I desired,' said he, 'it might be for a shelter for persons distressed for conscience.'

"In his new abode, Williams could have less leisure than ever for contemplation and study. 'My time,' he observes of himself, and it is a sufficient apology for the roughness of his style, as a writer on morals, 'was not spent altogether in spiritual labors; but day and night, at home and abroad, on the land and water, at the hoe, at the oar, for bread.' In the course of two years, he was joined by others, who fled to his asylum. The land which was now occupied by Williams, was within the territory of the Narragansett Indians. It was not long, before an Indian deed from Canonius and Miantinoh made him the undisputed possessor of an extensive domain. Nothing displays more clearly the character of Roger Williams, than the use which he made of his acquisition of territory. The soil he could claim as his 'own, as truly as any man's coat upon his back,' and he 'reserved to himself not one foot of land, not one title of political power, more than he granted to servants and strangers.' 'He gave away his lands and other estate to them, that he thought were most in want, until he gave away all.' He chose to found a commonwealth in the unimpaired forms of a pure democracy, where the will of the majority should govern the state. Yet 'only in civil things.' God alone was respected as the ruler of conscience. 'To their more aristocratic neighbors, it seemed 'as if these fugitives would have no magistrates,' for every thing was as yet decided in the convention of the people.—This first system has had its influence on the whole political history of Rhode Island. In no state in the world, not even in the agricultural state of Vermont, has the magistracy so little power or the representatives of the people so much. The annals of Rhode Island, if written in the spirit of philosophy, would exhibit the forms of society under a peculiar aspect. Had the territory of the state corresponded in size to the importance and singularity of the principles of its early existence, the world would have been filled with wonder at the phenomena of its history.

"The most touching trait, in the character of the founder of Rhode Island, was his conduct toward his persecutors. Though keenly sensitive to the hardships which he had endured, he was far from harboring feelings of revenge, toward those who had banished him, and only regretted their delusion. 'I did ever from my soul honor and love them, even when their judgment led them to afflict me.' In all his writings on the subject, he attacked the spirit of intolerance, the doctrine of persecution, and never his persecutors or the colony of Massachusetts. Indeed, we shall presently behold him requite their severity, by exposing his life at their request and for their benefit. It is not strange, then, 'if many hearts were touched with reollections. That great and pious soul, Mr Winslow, melted and kindly visited me at Providence,' said the exile, 'and put a piece of gold into the hands of my wife, for our supply.' The founder, the legislator, the proprietor of Rhode Island owed a shelter to the hospitality of an Indian chief, and his wife the means of sustenance to the charity of a stranger. The half-wise Cotton Mather concedes, that many judicious persons confessed him to have the root of the matter in him; and his nearer friends, the immediate witnesses of his actions, declared him from 'the whole course and tenor of his life and conduct, to have been one of the most disinterested men that ever lived, a most pious and heavenly-minded soul.'"

**BONNET FLOWERS.**—Just received at W. THAYER'S, No 22 Hanover st., one case elegant Bonnet Flowers, new patterns, are for sale low. Ladies in want of a new and beautiful article will do well to call before purchasing. 11 nov 6

**TENNENT'S PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.**—J. C. TENNENT has received a small invoice of the above beautiful Neck Stocks. Gentlemen wishing the article can be supplied by calling immediately—71 Washington st. opposite the Post office 124

**CARRAGE, OR IRISH MOSS.** 4 crates of this much esteemed article, with directions for use, just received direct from Ireland, and for sale in parcels to suit purchasers by HENSHAW & CO, 23 Granite street, Commercial wharf. 6m 110

**GIN, BRANDY AND WINE.**—25 pipes Holland Gin, 'Weesp' and 'Imperial' brand—15 pipes and halves Cognac Brandy, 'Pell voison' brand—pipes, halves and qrs Sherry Madeira wine, for sale by JAMES LEEDS, Jr. & Co, 18 Long whf. 11

**POTATOES.**—Only about 25 bbls of the best quality ever offered at this market, for cooking or seed, at \$3 per barrel, for sale by GEO. F. THOMAS, No 28 India st. 12 A description of the above article may be seen by referring to the 'New England Farmer' of the 17th inst. 124

**10 BARRELS ENG. REFINED BORAX.** 25 bbls Saltpetre, 500 lbs Oxalic Acid, 300 lbs Carb. Ammonia, 2000 lbs Paris Sulphate—for sale by FLETCHER & HAYWARD, No 2 India street. 11pt—July 14

**100 BUSH. PRIME EASTERN APPLES.** in good order—just received—and for sale by S. E. BENSON, No 42 Commercial st. 129

**NOTICE.**—All persons having demands against me are requested to present them for immediate payment, at my Book Manufacturing, No 19 Exchange street, Boston. 129

**WEESP GIN.**—20 pipes very superior high flavored Weesp Gin, just received per ship Eagle from Amsterdam, for sale by JAMES LEEDS, Jr. & CO, 18 Long wharf. 123

**PARIS PATTERNS.**—5 cartons needle work Lace and Muslin Collars and Fisherties, unusually low—just received by S. S. LYDNE. 113

## LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, MICHIGAN.

1 ton, Mass. Jan. 1, 1835  
Arris James  
Alden Peter O  
Berkley Michael  
Bryant Matilda  
Battles Bernard  
Beard Thomas  
Belford George  
Bled Hernal L  
Burgess Achash  
Bourne Ebenezer  
Babcock Elizabeth  
Boden Wm H  
Combs David H  
Cutman Lucy  
Cappan Tony  
Crown P Franklin 2  
Cran Seth  
Comer Dorcas  
Douglass Mary A  
Davenport Nathl  
Davenport Phineas  
Davenport Francis  
Burgin Clark  
Edson Jacob  
Falkingham Richard  
Fennel Andrew  
Follansbee Harriet J  
Greenough Almon  
Gordon Frederic A  
Haver Jas M  
Harty Rachel  
Hayes Rebecca B  
Hopkins Reliance  
Johnson Johnson  
Jackson Geo T  
Jennison John I  
J5  
Kingsbury Jas 2  
Knox Harriet  
Knox Erastus  
Knox Thos 2  
Kenney John  
Kenrick Catherine  
Lodge My L  
Larabee J C  
McIntosh Thos or Jas Canning  
hnm  
Mudbury Jas  
Miller Henry  
Nute Liza  
Orne Eliza Jane  
Peakes Hannah W  
Preston Lorenzo  
Pugh S Maria  
Parker Jas  
Reed Jason  
Reed Thos  
Robbins Seth  
Rosenberg Eliza B  
Swan Jos  
Sanborn Jonathan  
Smith Andrew J  
Thayer Richard  
Tricker Catherine  
Todd Danl  
Tuberty Jas  
Tilden Nancy  
Tashury Ezekiel  
Tucker Luanna  
Whitman Danl  
Warner Jane  
Wadsworth Benj 3  
Whiting Charles  
J5  
NATHAN C. MARTIN, P. M.

**SPLENDID ANNUALS FOR 1835.**—For sale by JOHN MARSH, most of the London Annals for 1835—among which are:  
The Oriental Annual, with numerous plates, in rich and splendid bindings—Keepsake—Picturesque do do—English do do do—Landscape do do—Biblical do do—Geographical do do—Friendship's Offering do do—Amulet do do—Gem do do—Forget-Me-Not do do—Christmas Box do do.  
American Annals and Books in rich bindings, adapted for Holiday Presents, viz:  
The Token and Atlantic Souvenir—Religious Souvenir  
Christian Year—Old Volume—Scrap Book—Christmas Box—Affection's Gift—The Pearl—Parlor Letter Writer—Young Ladies' Book—Young Man's Book—Young Man's Guide—Youth's Sketch Book—Daughter's Own Book—Youth's Keepsake—Puff Book—Every Day Book—The Premium—Children's Almanac—Hemans' Poems, &c. &c. 11st d 10

**HOLIDAY PRESENTS.**—For sale by JOHN MARSH at Washington st., a large assortment of Fine Fancy Stationery, London, Annals, &c. fresh imported.  
Also—all the American Annals, Books in rich bindings, Family and Pew Pocket Bibles, Dyer's Fancy Morocco Work, &c. &c.—adapted for Christmas and New Year Presents.  
Catalogues of the variety to be had as above, at 84 Washington st. 3w—423

**CARBONIC DENTIFRICE.**—This article is recommended with confidence to the public, as a powerful and preserving property for cleansing, preserving and whitening the Teeth, and correcting fetid breath; also, for preventing teeth ache, Canker and soreness of the gums or mouth. This Dentifrice is put up in close stopped bottles and is attended with no injurious effects. Sold at GEYER'S Apothecary Store, 104 Hanover street. Price 35 cents per Bot 10

**LIVERY STABLE.**—ADAMS & SEAEVER have a complete Livery Stable on Fulton street, called the Fulton Stable, near the New-England Coffee House. Horses, chaises and carriages can be had at all times when called for. Careful attention paid to horses left for stabling, for a longer or shorter period. They will always endeavor to suit the wishes of their customers. Call and try. 11 t 1

**NEW AND FASHIONABLE.**—Received this day, don by the Virginia, at New York. The above are of superior quality, and the latest and most fashionable goods received from England.  
JOHN G. WYMAN 71 Washington st. 124

**NEW YEAR.**—The subscriber has just received on consignment, 4 boxes, containing 40 embroidered Nankin Crape Scarfs.  
The above very beautiful article (the first of the kind in this country) will be opened this morning, and just in season for New Year's Presents. For sale by E. K. WHITAKER. 129

**ACCOUNT BOOKS.**—Constantly for sale by JOHN MARSH, 84 Washington st. Account Books of all the usual patterns, of fine line paper, and bound in the most approved style. Also, Account Books for the country trade. Albums, Blank Books and Manuscripts for Schools, of every description, at the lowest prices. 11

**JUST RECEIVED.** at N. P. SNELLING'S, a prime assortment of FANCY GOODS, viz.—Stocks, Gloves, Hosiery, Suspensers, Umbrellas, and Handkerchiefs of all kinds. Tailors' Chalk and Tape Measures constantly on hand by wholesale or retail, at No 10 Congress street, 5 doors from State street. 120

**\$5 REWARD.**—Missing from the store of the subscriber one Dark Drab Peterham Surcoat, with black Lining Buttons and black bands, pockets in the folds behind, none at the side, rather small size. The said coat is supposed to be stolen, and the above reward will be paid to any person that will give information that will lead to the detection of the thief. 120

**PAINTING, MINIATURE AND FRUIT PAINTING.**—REUBEN ROWLEY respectfully announces to the citizens of Boston and vicinity, that he continues to paint Portraits, Miniatures, and Fruit Pieces, of various sizes and prices. Gentlemen and ladies are respectfully invited to call at his rooms in Pearl Place, No 11, and examine his specimens. His exhibition room will be open all hours of the day, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 8 P. M. 11 t 1

**BEAVER HATS, CAPS, &c.**—A splendid assortment of Beaver and other Hats, are kept constantly for sale at BARRY'S Commission Store, where also may be found every description of Caps, of every kind of fashion and color—Gentlemen's Gloves, of various descriptions—silk and cotton Umbrellas, &c. &c. 11pt—425

**COPARTNERSHIP FORMED.**—The subscribers would inform their friends and the public, that they have formed a connection in business with the firm of TABER & SMITH, and will continue the business at No. 57 Washington street, formerly kept by J. TABER, where will be found a general assortment of Carpeting, Bookbinding, Rugs, and every other article usually found in a Carpet Warehouse. 11 t 1

**EMPLOYMENT WANTED.**—Several active, first rate common laborers, situated in several capable young men, want places in stores—at experienced for tender wants a situation—also, a young man of good character and business habits wants a situation either as indoor or outdoor clerk to some wholesale establishment, suitable employment being above help can be supplied gratis, by applying to  
W. P. COCHRAN, 112 Court st. 122

**500 FEATHER BEDS.**—JOHN G. FLAGG dealer for sale 500 Feather Beds, at prices from \$10 to \$15—each with a large assortment of Hair Mattresses. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call. 11 t 1

**20 TIERCES ENGLISH LINED OIL.** 60 barrels Dutch do do—10 cases Gum Copal—20 barrels Refined Sassafras—30 boxes Picnic Root—7 cases Benzo and Manila Indigo, with a general assortment of Paints, Drugs, Dyestuffs, Surgical Instruments, &c. For sale by FLETCHER & HAYWARD, No 2 India street. 11 t 1

**GENTLEMEN** in want of good articles adapted to the present or approaching season, will do well to call at No 10 Congress street, and examine some splendid Cloths, Cassimeres and fancy Vestings, just received.  
Also, on hand a large assortment of Ready Made Clothing. 120

**HAIR WORK.**—WARREN THAYER, No 22 Hanover street, has just received his full supply of French Hair Work, consisting of Puffs, Fritzes, Bands of long Hair, Curles, &c. &c.  
Dealers from the country will do well to call before they purchase, as the prices are lower than at any other store in the city. 11 t 1

**THE LONDON KEYSAKE FOR 1835,** with seventeen splendid Engravings—edited by F. M. Reynolds.  
Also, Friendship's Offering—The Forget-Me-Not—English Annual—The Amulet, and a variety of other Annals, American and English—for sale by MARSH, CAPEN & LYON, 133 Washington street 11 t 1

## BURNS AND SCALDS.

**ANTI-PHLOGISTIC PASTE.** For Burns and Scalds, Erysipelas and Phlegmonous Inflammation, St Anthony's Fire, Erythema, Shingles, Stings and bites of Insects, Inflamed Ulcers, Vegetable Poisons, Chapped Hands, &c.—Fever Sores, (Nostrils) Bites, &c. Stomach, Liver and every description, Schirous Tumors and Glands, Bruises and Swellings, Contused and Lacerated Wounds—every grade of Gunshot Wounds. It is sure to give immediate relief, and a healthy action to the living parts, and we can hardly conceive of any fracture or wound so bad as to cause death, or need amputation, if the Paste be timely and properly applied. All Inflammations of a specific character, as Scrophulous Tumors, Glands, Ulcers, and Abscesses—White Swellings, and Inflamed Joints, from any cause.  
Scrophulous Humors, and every other species of Eruptions, as Salt Rheum, Herpes, Scalded head, Ringworm, Pimples, Patches, &c. It is a specific for the Piles, giving immediate relief. Local Syphilitic Inflammation it is sure to remove, and prevent suppuration in the worst cases.  
In all the above diseases the Paste has but one action, which is the removal of heat, pain, swelling, and more or less of inflammation—when this is done, nature soon finishes the cure, or the diseased parts become well simultaneously. It needs no certificates—use it, and you will know more of it than can be told you.  
Sold wholesale and retail by TROTT & CO, 128 State street, Boston, and by Druggists in the city generally. Also, by B. F. Brown, Salem, Mass.—J. A. Wadsworth, Providence, R. I.—John H. Wheeler, Dover, N. H.—A. T. Hall, Keene, N. H.—Asa B. Foster, Weston, Vt. and J. Hubbard, Lowell, Mass. 11 t 1

**CLOTHES WAREHOUSE.**—R. C. KEMP, Draper and Tailor, No 34 Merchants Row, opposite the South-east corner of Faneuil Hall, Boston, has just received a prime assortment of BROAD CLOTHS, of English, French, German and American manufactures. Colors, blues, blacks, adeidians, mulberry, greenish greens, claret, Russell and olive browns, olives and bronzes, greens, drabs, lavenders, and Oxford, steel, and French mixtures.  
Petersham's, Lion Skins, Camlets, and Trimmings.  
Also, a superior assortment of London, French and American CASSIMERES, of the most fashionable shades and colors. Also, satin, Florentine, silk, alpines, Marcella, and Valencia FESTINGS, of the most fashionable patterns. The above consists of extra fine, middling and low priced qualities, which will be sold or made up to order in the most approved fashions and on the most reasonable terms for cash.  
Also, a most splendid assortment of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, consisting of Dress and Frock Coats, Pantalons, Vests, Jackets, Shirts, Stocks and other fancy articles, usually found in such an establishment.  
N. B. Garments of all kinds made to order at short notice, and in the most approved fashions. 11pt—106

**PAPER, STATIONERY, ACCOUNT BOOKS.**—ALEXANDER T. REED, No 5 old Faneuil Hall, has on hand and is constantly receiving and manufacturing Paper, Stationary and Account Books, in all its branches, and at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction to every purchaser.  
Account Books made to order, if required, at the shortest notice.  
Elastic Sashes, a very superior article of American manufacture worth double of the German. 11 t 1

**Bel's Paste Blacking,** now so celebrated, and which no other manufacturer can compete with in America—for sale by barrel, gross, dozen or single, at the Warehouse, No 5 Faneuil Hall. 11pt—106

**NOTICE.**—The co-partnership existing between the subscribers is this day by mutual consent dissolved. The affairs of the concern will be adjusted by E. K. WHITAKER, E. K. WHITAKER, A. R. FROTHINGHAM. 11 t 1

**THE subscriber intends to close the affairs of the late firm, entirely, before January next; and, in addition to a very valuable stock, imported principally the present year, and which will be disposed of at a large sacrifice (he has just received 10 cases French Goods, comprising Silks, Blouses, Shawls, Flannels, &c. which having arrived out of season, will be sold at cost of importation.  
ang 12—10pt 11 t 1**

**NOTICE.**—MORRIS LEMARE & IRENEBECK, Teachers of Music and Organists, recently arrived from Germany, they have established themselves in this city, and will give instruction on the Organ, Pianoforte, Guitar, Flute, Oboe, Singing, and Thorough Bass, in a pure, chaste and classical style, and on the most approved principles. Those pupils sufficiently advanced in music, will be accompanied, to improve their performance in point of time, musical effect and expression.  
Having been many years Organists, they beg to offer their services in that capacity; also for the Tuning of Organs and Pianos, and have been a part of their professional labor, and which they understand in the most thorough manner.  
Terms liberal, and made known at their residence, No 41 Brattle st. 11 t 1

**COAL.**—Cannel, Orrel, Newcastle, Scotch, Bridgeport and pre-pressed for grates—for sale on good terms as can be purchased in the city.  
Also—Virginia and Newcastle Coal for Smiths' use.  
N. B.—Orders left at my order box, Mechanics' Reading Room, No 10 Custom House st; or at Coal Yard, Broad st, next north of Arch st. 11 t 1

**STOVES AND GRATES.**—SANDOR & GILMORE, No 18 Dock Square, Boston, offer for sale a large assortment of STOVES, GRATES and FIRE PLACES.  
Fire Frames, plain, with crane eyes, for kitchens, four sizes Ornamented Do, with crane eyes, for parlors, four sizes Grates for parlors and chambers, four sizes COOK STOVES, James's patent, all sizes. Wilson's Do, three sizes. Whiting's Do, for coal or wood, three sizes. Nine Plate Do, with ovens and boilers, two sizes Franklin Stoves, for coal or wood. Cylinder Stoves, for coal, three sizes. Box Stoves, four sizes. 11 t 1

**Sheet Iron and Copper work done at short notice.**—Blowers and Fenders made to order. 11 t 1

**M. KRAMER & CO.** inform the public generally that every description of musical instruments, and every variety of several valuable Musical Clocks, one of which, called the Mediant, is a new and original invention, and is an elegant piece of furniture for a parlor or a study.  
Also—several cases of Pocket Looking Glasses, calculated for exportation.  
Also—a large assortment of Beads of every description and color, and a large assortment of Toys—which they offer for sale, by wholesale and retail, at their store, No 48 Cornhill, formerly Market st. 11 t 1

**NEW MEDICAL WORK.**—This day published, and for sale at No 54 High street, Boston, a medical work, entitled 'The American Physician, and Family Assistant, in medicine, containing 1, a general description of vegetable medicines, chiefly the products of our own country—2d, the manner of preparing them for general use—3d, a description of various diseases, and manner of curing them—4th, a description of vegetable and mineral poisons, given by the regular Doctors, under the name of medicines—3d edition.  
Price \$1.50, single—\$12 per doz.  
By ELIAS SMITH, Physician. 11 t 1

**CLOTHING, CHEAP.**—R. C. KEMP, Draper and Tailor, No 34 Merchants Row, offers for sale, at very reduced prices, for cash only, an extensive assortment of ready made Clothing, consisting of Dress and Frock Coats, Cloth and Woollen Suits, Gents Hair and Imitation Camlet Cloth and Jackets, Pantalons, Vests, Shirts, Stocks, and other articles. Drawers and every other article usually found in such an establishment.  
Gentlemen wishing to purchase, will find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves, as the above stock is all fresh and worthy of the attention of purchasers. 11 t 1

**COLUMBIAN CORN SALVE.**—A pleasant and effective cure for Corns, prepared by D. DAVIS, corner of TROTT & CO, No 128 State st, and E. S. HOLDEN, corner of Beacon and Charles st, Boston. 11pt—24w3m 110

**SHAKERS' HERBS.**—2000 pounds of the different kinds, in pound packages, making a complete assortment. Also—a very superior quality of ROSE WATER, distilled by the Shakers, just received and for sale in quantities to suit, at GUYER'S Medicine Store, 104 Hanover st, junction of Salem street. 11 t 1

**CASTLE SOAP, CANDLES, &c.**—2000 boxes and cases Castle—250 do do Soda—150 do do Olive—100 do No 1—Shipping—300 do Soda—150 do do do—100 do do do—For sale by E. A. & W. WINCHESTER, No 15 South Market street. 11 t 1











